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## REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

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EDMOND POTTIER. *Les Statuettes de terre cuite dans l'Antiquité* par M. EDMOND POTTIER, attaché au Musée du Louvre. Paris, 1891.

This is the first complete treatise on the subject of ancient terracottas, which have been the subject of so much discussion. It is a history of the coroplastic art, including its Oriental origins, the formation of archaic types, the development of the good Attic style into the blooming of the exquisite period which the author terms Tanagrean. Passing from Continental Greece M. Pottier studies the industry in the Kyrenaica, in Crimea, in Asia Minor with its centres at Smyrna and Myrina, returning through Sicily, Italy and even Roman Gaul. While giving respectful recognition to his predecessors M. Pottier expresses an individual opinion on all points. Hence the special interest of his chapters on the manufacture and destination of the figurines, where he expresses an eclectic opinion, to the effect that the worship of the gods and of the dead, the furnishing of the tombs, sacrifices to the *manes* or simple offerings, Elysean or simple genre subjects all contributed a share in the development of this branch of industry whose products were sometimes funerary, sometimes votive, and sometimes used as gifts.—HEUZEY, in *Chron. des Arts*, 1891, No. 4.

### ORIENTAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

W. M. RAMSAY. *The historical geography of Asia Minor*. 8vo, pp. 495. Papers of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. IV. London, 1890; Murray.

In May 1886 the first sketch of this book was read before the Royal Geographical Society. In April 1888 the ms. was completed but was accidentally lost; not to be rewritten. All that could be recollected has been worked into Part I of this book, entitled *General principles*, while in Part II the provinces are taken up and notes on their history and antiquities are given, especially when they have any bearing on ancient geography.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Part I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES. Ch. I. Hellenism and Orientalism. II. The "Royal Road." III. Beginning of the trade route. IV. The Eastern trade route. V. The Roman roads in Asia Minor. VI. The value of the Peutinger table, Ptolemy and the Itineraries, as geographical authorities. VII. The Byzantine roads. VIII. Change of site.

This is not the work on Asia Minor which Mr. Ramsay had expected and perhaps still hopes to publish. Limited time and space have prevented, and have given an extremely condensed form to this book. The condensation has been helped by two further factors: the writer has of deliberate purpose omitted to read what modern writers have said about Asia Minor; consequently references to them and discussions of their opinions, which often form large part of the bulk of such a work, are almost entirely absent. And, in the second place, he has abstained from repeating any fact well-known or which could be ascertained easily elsewhere, thus depriving himself of the pleasure of giving complete and consecutive pictures. All these reasons militate against literary form, as he remarks. The book is a mine for others to draw from; it is not a résumé of work hitherto done. The note struck is essentially personal from beginning to end. Mr. Ramsay is better qualified than any man to hold so independent a position, for his knowledge of ancient Asia Minor in all its phases—history, geography and art—has been gained by repeated yearly journeyings through the country. But perhaps the most striking part of his equipment is his discovery and use of new authorities—especially the Byzantine authors, *Acta Conciliorum* and *Acta Sanctorum*—and a far more critical use of those already known, such as the *Notitiæ Episcopatum* and Strabo. He casts down some of the great idols, like the Peutinger table and Ptolemy, who had been too unconditionally followed; to them he prefers Strabo, Hierocles and the Itineraries. So generally does he found himself upon new authorities and so radically does he differ from hitherto recognized standards, that as he has well said “either my work is a mistake or the map of a great part of Asia Minor must be revolutionized.” This revolution will be complete, however, only when Mr. Ramsay, or some student who may follow in his footsteps, shall produce an *opus magnum* on ancient Asia Minor under all its aspects. It should not be imputed to him as a fault that the branches of topography and epigraphy have formed so large a portion of his published work to the detriment of

Part II. A SKETCH OF THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE VARIOUS PROVINCES.

Introduction. Ch. A. Cities and Bishoprics of Byzantine Asia. B. Do. of Lydia. C. Do. of Phrygia. D. Do. of Hellespontus. E. Roman roads in the province Asia. F. Cities and bishoprics of Bithynia. G. The Byzantine military road. H. Cities and bishoprics of Galatia Salutaris. J. Roman roads in Galatia and Northern Phrygia. K. Cities and bishoprics of Galatia Prima. L. Roman roads from Ancyra to the East. M. Roman roads in Central Cappadocia. N. Roman roads over Anti-Tauros. O. Cities and bishoprics of Cappadocia. P. The Ponto-Cappadocian frontier. Q. Lycaonia and Tyanitis. R. The passes over Taurus. S. Roman roads in Lycaonia and Tyanitis. T. Cilicia Tracheia or Isauria. U. Cilicia. V. Cities and bishoprics of Pisidia. W. Pamphylia, Caria and Lycia. Addenda, Indexes and tables.

the descriptive, artistic and archæological elements which we know from his "Studies on Phrygian Art" and other papers, appeal strongly to his sympathies. A greater development of these branches would help to endue with reality and life his picture of Asia Minor. And yet as he well remarks: "If we want to understand the ancients, and especially the Greeks, we must breathe the same air that they did, and saturate ourselves with the same scenery and the same nature that wrought upon them. For this end topography is a necessary, though a humble, servant. The justification of Part II then is that if we are ever to understand the history of Asia Minor, we must know the places in which that history was transacted." No one can appreciate the force of this who has not realized from actual study that but an infinitesimal fraction of the sites known in the history of Asia Minor have been until recently identified, or even placed sometimes within fifty or a hundred miles of their proper location.

Mr. Ramsay has done more for the Byzantine period of the country than for the Roman: this was both most needed and easier, from the character of his sources, which were mainly ecclesiastical and relating to the period between Justinian and the Comneni. Among the several thousand places mentioned it is not always the larger that receive most space, as there is usually more obscurity surrounding a less conspicuous site that needs to be dispelled.

Mr. Ramsay's book is, then, very welcome. Only a few will be able to criticize it in detail. It fails to satisfy us, but only in the sense that we wish for much more.

A. L. F., JR.

#### CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

P. MILLIET. *Études sur les premières périodes de la Céramique grecque*. 8vo, pp. xvi, 169. Paris, 1891; Giraudon.

These pages are by a young artist, who writes them as a thesis at the École du Louvre. From this point of view it is a very creditable volume. The author has utilized with considerable discrimination the best authorities, German and English as well as French. This is a characteristic quite uncommon in French writers of a previous generation, and is a sign that French scholarship is assuming a more cosmopolitan character. The thesis, which he supports, is that the different technical processes employed in the decoration of Greek vases were not discovered simultaneously, but were perpetuated by long tradition. Chronologically they may be considered as parallel rather than as successive. Hence he takes pains to show the continuance of early processes in later periods. The scope of the volume embraces (1) primitive pottery, (2) the Corinthian style, which he designates "quadruple polychromy" from the four colors employed, and (3)